1:Spier E-5 (1929-1932) 1933 NT15 River Yumans NT15
Maricopa
Halchidhoma
Kaveltcadom

323 designs drawn by Mrs. Redbird (*c* was a very common design).
531 Modern pieces bearing designs not wholly divergent from the old
[178] are shown in Plate VII, *f–h*, and Figure 7, *d*, *e*. These designs have always been copied from those on red-on-buff ware sherds
[172] taken from the ancient ruins in the vicinity. While it seems quite possible that the pottery of the Yumans and their neighbors is derived from this ancient buff ware,[4] the designs on Maricopa could not be cited to prove the case since their designs are deliberate copies, just as modern Hopi pottery is deliberately copied from that of ancient Awatobi. Designs had no names.
[424] Nor was there ownership of designs, although women had their favorites, so that who made a vessel could be told by the kind of modeling and the design. This is borne out by several examples secured; among them the pots of one woman and her daughter-in-law, who always work together, commonly have seven units of design distributed over the surface.

WEAVING

171
286 The material culture of the Maricopa differed from that of the lower Colorado tribes in the presence of weaving. This is a point they are pridefully fond of stressing. As a matter of fact, the amount of cloth woven was probably not very great, in no degree rivaling the productivity of Pueblo looms. Their fabrics were as simple as their looms were crude.

Not only the Maricopa, but the Kaveltcadom (the advance-guard Halchidhoma of Gila Bend) are credited with weaving. They learned the art from the Maricopa some years before Kutox's birth in 1847, he thought. Kutox was doubtful that the Halchidhoma proper wove cloth while still in their home on the Colorado. If they had, he should have known it, since they left there only twenty years before he was born. This agrees with what we know of other river Yumans, that they did not weave cloth.[5] The presence of the art among the Maricopa accords, on the other hand, with their proximity to the weaving Pima.

[4] Kroeber, *Handbook*, pp. 73, 823.

[5] Except the Yuma, who wove fabrics of willowbark or cotton on looms of Pima type (Forde, *Yuma Ethnography*, p. 126).